

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1852.

DEATH OF THE HON. ROBERT RANTOUL, JR.

We are sincerely sorry to have to announce to our readers the death of the Hon. ROBERT RANTOUL, one of the Representatives from the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. RANTOUL was in his seat in the House on Tuesday last, the 3d instant. At that time he appeared to be in usual health, with the exception of what he considered to be a small boil upon his forehead. On Wednesday morning the little sore was surrounded by erysipellous inflammation, in consequence of which he was prevailed upon to remain in his room and procure medical advice. Thursday the disease seemed to be entirely arrested, and on Friday morning he felt very much better, and spoke confidently of returning in a day or two to his duties in the House. On Friday evening he became much worse; the erysipella spread over the entire face, and his brain was evidently affected. On Saturday evening the left side became paralytic, after which he sank rapidly, and expired at about half-past 10 o'clock P. M.

Mr. RANTOUL was forty-seven years of age.

At the desire of Mrs. RANTOUL, (who, having notice of his illness, arrived in Washington on Saturday morning,) the remains of the deceased were taken to Beverly, (Mass.) Mr. RANTOUL's late residence, on the 4 o'clock railroad train of yesterday, the Speaker of the House having designated Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. GOODRICH, of Massachusetts, Mr. CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, and Mr. EASTMAN, of Wisconsin, to constitute the escort.

We understand that Mr. LAWRENCE, our Minister to Great Britain, has, at his own urgent solicitation, been recalled, and that the President has nominated JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, to that mission. This seems to be a compliment not only due to the ability and high character of Mr. INGERSOLL, but also very justly due to PENNSYLVANIA, as that State has at present no full mission member of the Cabinet. Mr. McKENNA having, as it will be recollected, resigned his place as Secretary of the Interior on account of ill health.

Mr. LAWRENCE has been a very popular Minister abroad, but we cannot doubt that his place will be fully supplied by Mr. INGERSOLL, who is a gentleman of accomplished manners, and has had much experience in public affairs.

DISCONTINUANCE OF POST OFFICES.

Our readers may have observed in our weekly report of the operations of the Post Office Department that an unusually large number of post offices have lately been discontinued.

We learn from the Department that much inconvenience and irregularity in the settlement of the accounts of Postmasters has resulted from neglect on the part of many of them in the smaller offices to make punctually their quarterly returns, as required by law and the regulations of the Department; and that as some of them, even after their attention has been specially and repeatedly called to their duty in this respect by circular letters, have persisted in neglecting it, the Postmaster General has found it necessary to adopt the rule that a postmaster failing duly to make his quarterly returns, and who, having been twice notified of his neglect by successive circulars, persists in it, shall be removed from office; and that when upon such removal no suitable successor can be found to fill the vacant office, it shall be discontinued. We understand, however, that when a post office is discontinued from this cause, or because a person appointed postmaster has failed to execute his official bond, it is only necessary for those persons interested in its continuance to designate a suitable person for postmaster to secure its re-establishment.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Accounts from Montevideo to the 5th of June state that the ratification of the Brazilian treaties puts an end to all fear of another foreign war, which has been seriously apprehended. The principal clauses of the Convention, which has been submitted to the Emperor of Brazil for ratification, and which is expected shortly to be formally published, are the abandonment of the line of frontier which the treaties of October, 1851, accorded to Brazil, along the banks of the rivers Cebollati and Tacuari, and the cession of the right of free navigation on Lake Merim to the Oriental flag. Moreover, a new treaty is likely to be agreed upon, the principal object of which is to obtain the entry of all produce of the Oriental Republic into Brazil free of duties.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Halifax papers of Tuesday contain no further accounts of seizures of fishing vessels. An official return, published in the office of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, at Halifax, on the 30th ultimo, states the number of vessels seized since the convention of 1818, and prosecuted in that Court. The first is the *Hesper*, seized June, 1838, and condemned January 28, 1839. Two vessels were seized in 1838, nine in 1839, five in 1840, seven in 1841, one each in 1843, '48, '49, '50, and '51. Of these three were restored; and the last named case, that of the *Tiber*, seized October 20, 1851, has not been acted on.

The Halifax papers unite in the statement that the question of headlines is an unimportant one; for that mackerel cannot be taken more than a mile from shore. The fishing schooner *Coral*, seized and condemned at St. John for a breach of the treaty, was sold at auction on Monday, and bought by the American Consul for \$155. Her fishing gear brought \$20 more. The New Brunswick states it as the current impression that she was equipped and manned by Grand Manan people, who were sailing under American papers for the American bounty.

Postponement of the Cleveland Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

We have been requested to give notice that, in consequence of the prevalence of disease in the West and along all the avenues of approach leading to the city of Cleveland, the Meeting of this Association, appointed for the 18th of August, has been postponed for the present year by the Standing Committee.

Publishers of newspapers will confer a favor by circulating this notice as extensively as possible.

GEORGIA.—The Savannah Republican, the leading organ of the Constitutional Union party in Georgia, emphatically declares that party dissolved. Of the three Whigs who were put upon the Union Pierce ticket, two, Messrs. CRAWFORD and THOMAS, have declined. A number of counties have held Whig meetings and elected delegates to the Scott State Convention. On the other hand, a number of other counties have chosen delegates to the State Convention, which meets the day previous, and is intended to nominate a new ticket. The strongest spirit seems to prevail throughout Georgia to unite all the Whigs of the State in some determined movement to defeat Mr. PIERCE.

There is a letter addressed to "Modesty" lying in the Baltimore post office, and there being no claimant for it in that city, the Postmaster has advertised it.—*See Rep.*

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.

We understand that on the 2d instant the Secretary of the Interior, in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved 23d May, 1850, providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent Censuses, transmitted to the House of Representatives his official certificate of the number of Representatives apportioned to each State under the last or Seventh Enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and that certificates are being prepared to be sent to the Executive of each State of the number to which such State is entitled. These certificates are in accordance with and founded upon the following table, showing the federal and representative population of the United States on the 1st day of June, 1850:

Population of the United States, Seventh Census, 1850, with the apportionment of Representatives and the fractions for each State.

STATES.	Whites.	Free colored.	Total.	Slaves.	Federal Repro's of 1850.	Federal Repro's of 1840.
Alabama	581,831	1,356	583,187	—	583,187	422,449
N. Hampshire	237,456	820	238,276	—	238,276	337,516
Vermont	215,402	718	216,120	—	216,120	330,960
Massachusetts	683,704	8,716	692,420	—	692,420	1,100,269
Rhode Island	143,873	3,099	146,972	—	146,972	226,434
Connecticut	263,591	3,791	267,382	—	267,382	406,331
New York	3,049,437	47,937	3,097,374	—	3,097,374	331,153
Pennsylvania	2,258,453	33,325	2,291,778	—	2,291,778	269,706
Ohio	1,956,108	24,300	1,980,408	—	1,980,408	211,858
Indiana	977,628	10,788	988,416	—	988,416	115,426
Illinois	846,194	5,396	851,590	—	851,590	101,090
Michigan	293,097	2,657	295,754	—	295,754	25,974
Wisconsin	204,550	626	205,176	—	205,176	24,931
Iowa	191,570	1,821	193,391	—	193,391	24,931
California	91,322	963	92,285	—	92,285	3,774
New Jersey	465,328	28,807	494,135	—	494,135	22,865
Delaware	103,382	2,903	106,285	—	106,285	13,835
Maryland	417,943	17,725	435,668	90,708	526,376	678,736
Virginia	889,394	7,479	896,873	168,838	1,065,711	1,318,338
North Carolina	553,118	27,675	580,793	128,412	709,205	817,818
South Carolina	274,023	8,900	282,923	104,814	387,737	464,413
Georgia	221,454	17,369	238,823	104,814	343,637	464,413
Alabama	426,480	2,336	428,816	—	428,816	461,146
Mississippi	256,756	899	257,655	—	257,655	14,425
Florida	173,883	6,271	180,154	—	180,154	20,600
Tennessee	758,831	6,271	765,102	—	765,102	100,600
Kentucky	761,689	5,530	767,219	—	767,219	100,600
Arkansas	102,068	2,044	104,112	—	104,112	7,853
Missouri	477,077	938	478,015	—	478,015	4,906
Illinois	846,194	5,396	851,590	—	851,590	101,090
Indiana	977,628	10,788	988,416	—	988,416	115,426
Ohio	1,956,108	24,300	1,980,408	—	1,980,408	211,858
Michigan	293,097	2,657	295,754	—	295,754	25,974
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Iowa	191,570	1,821	193,391	—	193,391	24,931
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